



Massachusetts

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services Industries: 2004 Report

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Industries Category

Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Newspaper Publishers
- ◆ Radio and TV Broadcasters
- ◆ Lawyers
- ◆ Realtors
- ◆ Accountants
- ◆ Bankers
- ◆ Civil Engineers
- ◆ Computer Programmers
- ◆ Veterinarians
- ◆ Travel Agents
- ◆ Tour Guides
- ◆ Security Guards
- ◆ Landscapers
- ◆ Garbage Collectors
- ◆ Janitors and Cleaners
- ◆ Maids and Housekeepers
- ◆ Truck Drivers
- ◆ Counter and Rental Clerks

Includes NAICS codes 51-56

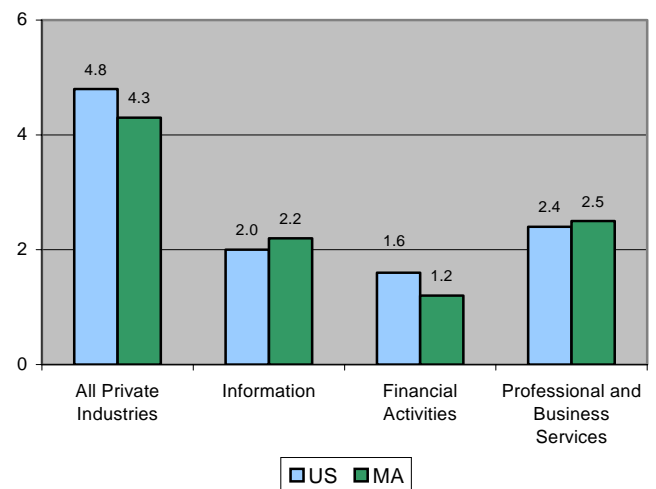
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....6,416,505¹
Private Sector
Employment..... 2,718,600²
Information, Financial Activities,
and Professional and Business
Services Employment..... 753,300²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services, MA & US, 2004⁴

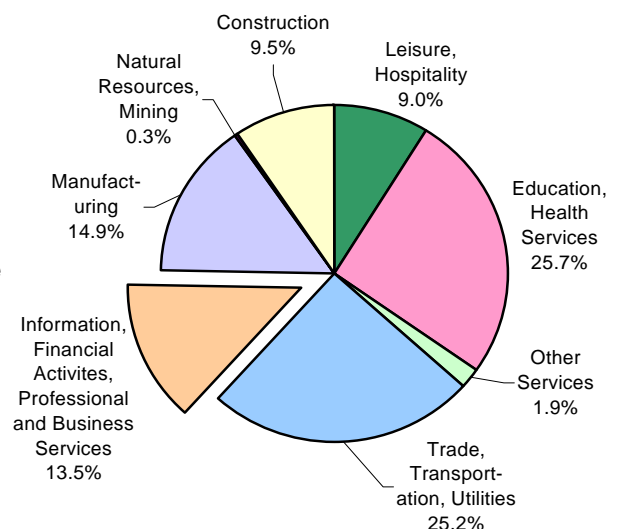
- Incidence rates for these industries were, collectively, in-line with federal rates and far below the rates for all private industries



Injury and Illness Numbers

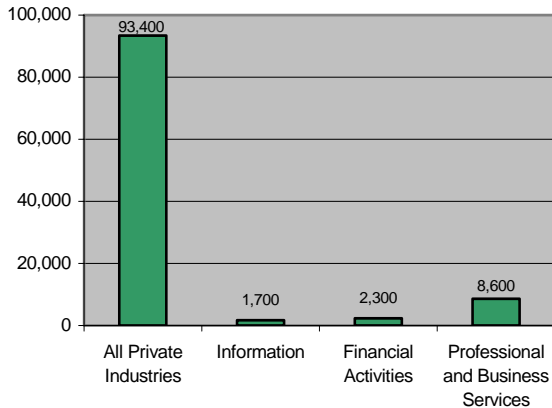
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- 27.7% of all MA employees worked in these industries in 2004
- 13.5% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in these industries



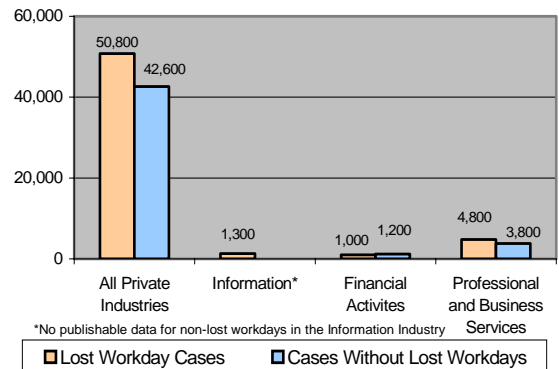
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 12,600 occurred in these industries
- Professional and business services had more recordable cases than information and financial activities

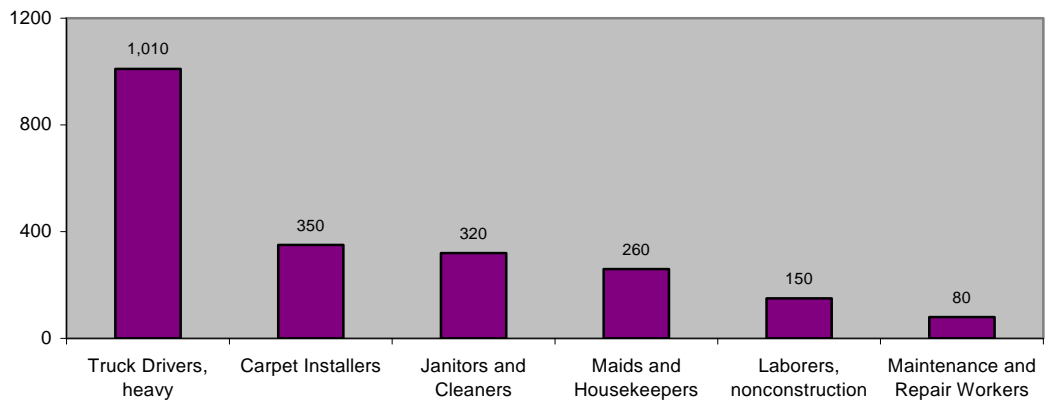
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

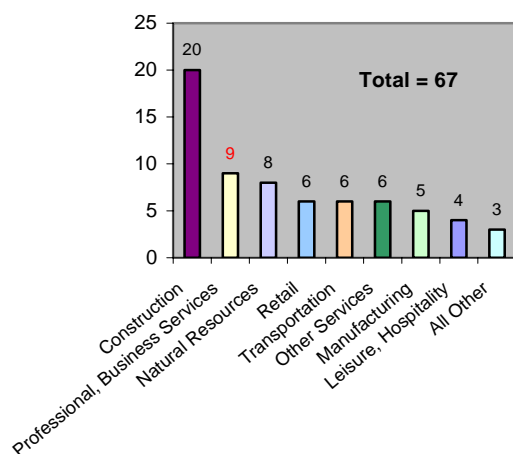
- Truck drivers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the information, financial activities, and professional and business services industry in 2004

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



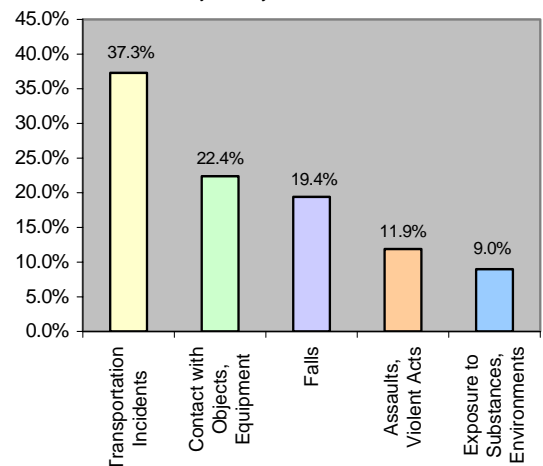
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004



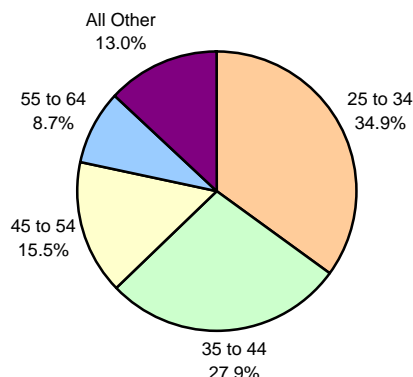
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services Industries

Case & Demographic Data

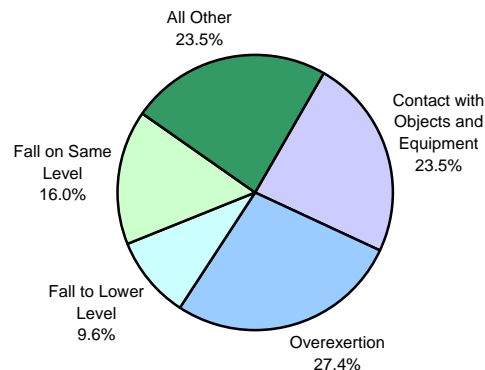
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



Event or Exposure

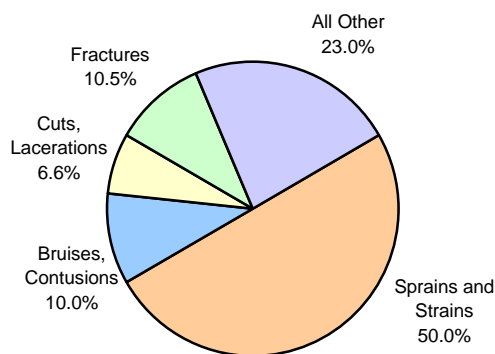
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



- **Workers aged 25-34 were most commonly injured in the information, financial activities, and professional and business services industries in 2004**
- **Overexertion and contact with objects or equipment were the highest causes of nonfatal injuries or illnesses in 2004**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in 2004**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) were the most common part of body to be injured in 2004**

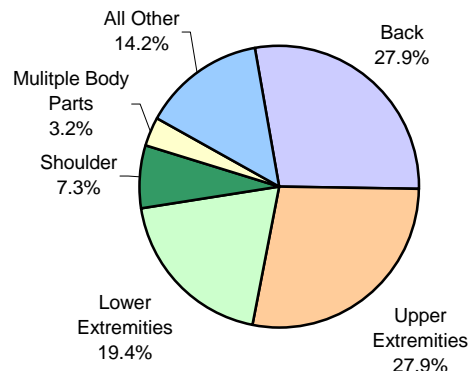
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Service

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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